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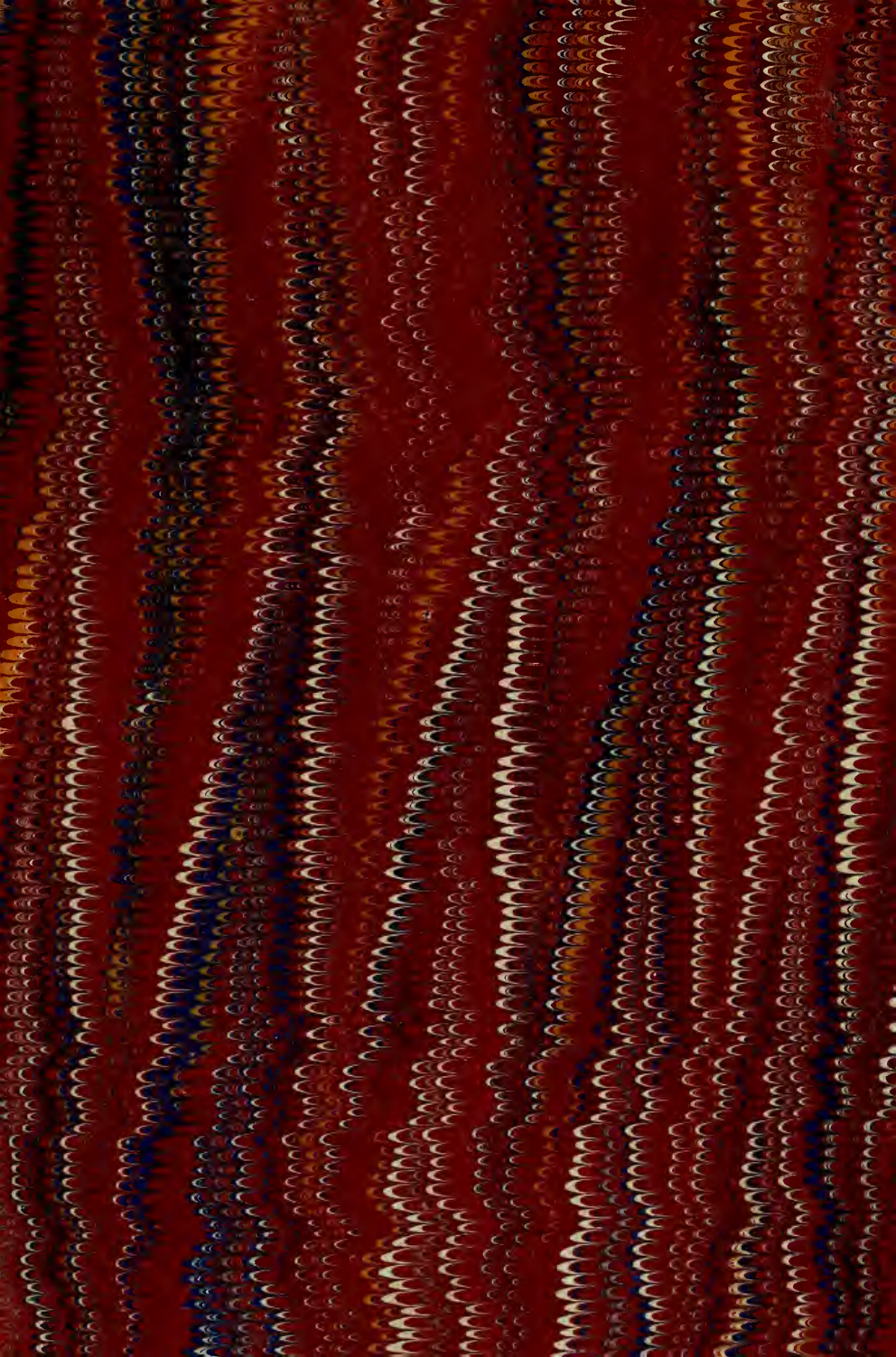
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



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CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

AT

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DAMARISCOTTA AND NEWCASTLE,

JULY 4th, 1876,

TOGETHER WITH THE

HISTORICAL ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY

GEN. JAMES A. HALL.



WALDOBORO:
MILLER & ATWOOD, PRINTERS.

1876.

RESEARCHES IN LITERATURE

DANIELS AND NEWCASTLE

THE NEWCASTLE

THE NEWCASTLE

THE NEWCASTLE

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Henry B. Dawson

The ger-lorious Centennial Fourth has come and gone, with its sunshine and rain, snap-crackers and tin-horns, over-eating and under-sleeping, and, withal, its general odor of gun-powder and American patriotism. After a sweet sleep of—well, a number—Damariscotta and Newcastle aroused themselves on this of all years, to the duty of the day, and the bustle of yesterday was the result.

The heavy shower of Monday effectually settled the dust and up to between 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when it commenced showering at brief intervals, the 4th was all that could be desired. The sun rose clear and brilliant in an almost cloudless sky and a cool refreshing breeze prevailed. A salute of thirteen guns accompanied by the ringing of the church bells ushered in the day.

The Antiques and Horrible parading before half past six many lost sight of one of the most laughable features of the day. The American, Irish, Chinese and Negro were represented in habiliments of extraordinary design. A bass and snare drums and fife accompanied.

At 8 o'clock the fresh breeze had created a heavy "chop" on the river, considerably abating the excitement that would have centered in the regatta. But every available nook and corner was occupied—the wharves and vessels, and Main street, from the Newcastle post office to Genthner's block, was black with spectators.

Boats lined at Cottrill's wharf. The course was 1 1-2 mile. E. H. Winslow and E. C. Woodward entered for single scull race. The signal was given, the start made, but it was evident from the first that the shells would get the worst of it. Both rounded the turning stake. Winslow's boat was half filled with water, and midway on the return he was taken off, his craft just on the point of sinking. Woodward made

the course, and was saluted by the band and cheered by the crowd as he came in.

There were two entries in the four oared race. One of these backed out and an impromptu crew was made up and went into the race without practice. Both made a good start but it was apparent the practiced men were coming in ahead, as they did. Time 12 minutes 37 seconds. The crew were composed of: Geo. Marshall, stroke; J. L. Thompson, second; Fred Thompson, third; Will Waters, bow; F. H. Converse, coxwain. The name of the winning boat was "Boxer." They were hailed by the band and the spectators as they passed the line.

Three entries were made for the tub race: Wm. A. Stetson, M. W. Wyman, A. F. Stetson. The course was from end of Cottrill's wharf to shore at the fish market. Wyman came in first but the two Stetson boys made the fun. A. F. pitched violently and when about half way to the shore his tub overturned, and he went under amid shouts of laughter. He was almost immediately followed by W. A. and another laugh went up. The crowd enjoyed this immensely.

The Cornet Band and the Triumph Engine Company of Waldoboro, arrived at 10.22 and were met at the depot by the Damariscotta Band, the Tanisnot and Massasoit Engine Co's, and escorted to Lincoln Block. ~~The procession, which was to have moved at ten, was delayed until~~ eleven o'clock, when line was formed in front of Lincoln and Maine Hotel Blocks and moved as follows:

Marshall and Aids.

Damariscotta Brass Band.

Massasoit Engine Company, of Damariscotta
Tanisnot Engine Company, of Newcastle.

Waldoboro Cornet Band.

Triumph Engine Company, of Waldoboro.
Municipal Authorities, Citizens.

The procession proceeded up Main to Church street, up Church to Elm, down

Elm to Main, Main to Glidden, Glidden to Back, Back to Main to Lincoln Hall.

The decorations along the line of the route were quite profuse. Band Hall, some of the places of business and residences very generally, displayed the red, white and blue. Large flags were flying from the Massasoit and Tanisnot Co's. houses, Lincoln Block, stretched from Metcalf's to Maine Hotel Blocks and from every vessel in the river.

A salute of 37 guns was fired at noon; the church bells were rung from 12 to 1 o'clock.

The music during the day was excellent, both Bands did themselves credit, and were frequently commended for their fine appearance.

Exercises in Lincoln Hall were delayed and the meeting was not called to order until 2.10 P. M. But as early as 1 o'clock the hall was crowded with people who had gathered to hear the exercises.

The meeting was called to order by Wm. H. Hilton Esq., who named Hon. E. W. Farley for President. Mr. Farley then ascended the platform, and after a few well chosen remarks full of patriotism and abounding in high admiration for the institutions of this country, the exercises continued as follows:

1. Overture by the Damariscotta Brass Band;
2. Prayer by Rev. H. Crocker;
3. Reading of the Declaration of Independence by Mr. E. E. Dunbar;

Gen. James A. Hall then gave a brief Historic Sketch of Newcastle and Damariscotta which, owing to the lateness of the hour, he did not finish. ~~(His address is given in part in this number.)~~ The exercises closed with the hymn, "America," by the Band and audience. After vociferous cheering for Gen. Washington, the ladies, the Band, and a vote of thanks to Gen. Hall, the meeting adjourned, as Mr. Farley humorously added, "to meet in one hundred years to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the United States."

At 3 P. M., in the rear of Maine Hotel, the greased pole and pig drew the crowd.

The treacherous pole could not be scaled, although many attempts were made which kept the lookers-on in a continual up-roar. Piggy had the appearance of having been "tried out." He was pursued up Elm street by an army of eager contestants, and captured by Frank Jepson.

The trial of fire engines was interfered with by a shower of about an hours duration. Between 5 and 6 o'clock the sun again burst forth. The Triumphs of Waldoboro, the Massasoits of Damariscotta, Tanisnots of Newcastle contested. The result was: Triumphs threw 178 ft. 10 in., Massasoits 178 ft. 8 in. The Tanisnots broke their machine before they got underway. The prize, a silver trumpet, was consequently carried off by the Triumphs.

The presentation of the Drama "Bread on the Waters," and an Instrumental Concert by the Damariscotta Band closed the exercises of the day.

The play passed off very well, as the frequent applause from the audience indicated, but whatever "catches" occurred in the performance of it must be attributed to the fatigue of the participants, who at this hour of the day must have felt wearied beyond description.

The selections by the Band were rendered in the usual spirited and brilliant style of this popular organization.

The order throughout the whole day was remarkable. There were no disturbances to mar the proceedings. We noticed but one case of drunkenness, and from the locality whence the fellow came it is presumable he brought his "cheer" with him. The day will long be remembered by those present as a day of pleasure and as an appropriate celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of our national existence.

PRAYER BY REV. MR. CROCKER.

Almighty God, thou King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God, with sincere adoration, devout gratitude and humble petition we look unto thee to-day. In the midst of our rejoicing we would not forget Thee, the author of every good. We adore

Thee as our great ruler, the God of nations, our righteous Lord. With rejoicing we review the past of our history to-day, and to Thee we ascribe all the glory. We own thy guiding, guarding hand in all the past. Thou art the God of our fathers. They looked unto Thee for a sanctuary where they might worship Thee without fear, and Thou gavest them here a home. Thou preparedst them a place in the wilderness. When they were few and without strength Thou wert a shield unto them. When they cried unto Thee, Thou didst hear them. When danger's thickened and the hand of oppression was heavy upon them, then Thou didst deliver them. Then didst gird them with strength, Thou didst lead them forth to battle and gavest them the victory. They got not the land in possession by their own sword, neither did their own arm save them; but Thy right hand, and Thine arm, and the light of Thy countenance, because Thou hadst a favor unto them. Thou hast not dealt so with any nation, and as for Thy judgment, we have not known them. We thank Thee for Thy great goodness.

Not for our worthiness, hast Thou done all this, but for Thy mercies sake. Sins and iniquities have been found among us, but Thou hast been long suffering and chastened us only in love. Forgive us we beseech Thee O God for all our past sins, and cleanse us from the evils that now stain us.

Acknowledging Thy mercy in the past we now bring our loved land unto Thee, and dedicate it to Thee anew. We crave the continuance of Thy blessing. Be Thou to us and to our children as Thou hast been to our Fathers and to us hitherto. Still may Thy banner over us be love. Guard Thou our liberties. Preserve our constitution. Rule Thou in the councils of the nation. Bless those now in authority, and those who shall succeed them. Prosper and multiply our institutions of learning. Smile upon Thy churches and pour out Thy spirit upon them. Here may Thy truth prevail and the fruits of righteousness abound. So shall we be kept from evil. So shall the future be more glorious than the past, and genera-

tions yet to come shall praise and magnify Thy holy name.

And now unto Thee, Thou blessed and only portentate. The King of kings and Lord of lords; who only hath immortality, dwelling in the light which no man can approach unto; whom no man hath seen nor can see; to Thee be honor and power everlasting, Amen.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS BY GEN. J. A. HALL.

Fellow Citizens—The territory now constituting the town of Newcastle, was originally contained in the early Sheepscot precinct, while that of Damariscotta was a part of Pemaquid, both of which precincts were occupied about the same time by the early white settlers. There is no longer any question but that, as early as 1560, voyagers visited the outlying islands, Monhegan and Damariscove, and from that time down through succeeding periods, these voyages were repeated, attracted by the excellent fishing there found, until early in the 17th century, 1602 to 1620, occasional settlement were made upon the main land, at Pemaquid and all the prominent points westward, to the Kennebec river. First gaining a foothold upon the islands where greater safety was experienced, then gradually venturing upon the main; so the settlement began.

Newcastle has a history extending back more than two hundred and twenty-five years, and to tell it in the short space of time we have to-day, is simply an impossibility. The most I can do, is to hint at its record, and that in a brief abstract form.

That the soil of that town was among the first ever occupied by white men upon our shores there can be but little doubt. The first settlers of whom we have any account were John Taylor whose possessions embraced the oyster shell heaps on the west side of the river, and Walter Phillips, whose house was on the road just south of where Mr. John McMichael now lives. Taylor's house was in the Hopkins field, near the present residence of Mr. John Page (others say Taylor's house was near the Samuel

Glidden house, and Phillips' near where the old Newcastle house now stands).

There is a question as to the exact time of their settlement, but it probably was between 1630 and 1640. In 1623 Levitt visited the Sheepscot waters, and the land in the west part of the town, but his voyage seems to have left no trace in way of settlement.

Sewall says "Ancient Dominions of Maine" [1634] "From the settlement at Pemaquid, thrifty off-shoots had started along the Damariscotta." The settlement at Sheepscot undoubtedly commenced about the same time with that on our river and continued to increase, although I am unable to give details.

In 1665, a commission consisting of Col. Richard Nichols, Carr, Cartwright and Maverick, assembled at the house of John Mason, on the east bank of the Sheepscot, and under the jurisdiction of the Duke of York, organized a county to which they gave the name of Cornwall, while the Sheepscot settlement was made the shire-town, under the name of New Dartmouth; thus establishing a dukedom upon what is now the soil of Newcastle.

As I have said, I am not able to relate the various changes from the commencement of the white settlement, to the organization of the county of Cornwall, but all accounts agree that in 1675 the village upon the Sheepscot was a very considerable community, while the highway from that point eastward, was populated with thrifty farmers.

During the Indian outrages of 1676, all this was swept away, the inhabitants fleeing from their homes, leaving everything, houses lands, ripening corn and grain, taking their lives in their hands and fleeing westward. In 1682 the return tide of population had begun to flow, and the desolate fields of New Dartmouth, were in part re-occupied by original cultivators, who, by an order from government were restored and protected.

For seven years these people flourished. rebuilt the village, and extending their fields; but returning hostilities were in store for them, and the bloody massacre of 1689

caused them again to flee. Seven years later, 1696, Major Church, in charge of military operations visited this region, and with the aid of his efficient subordinate officer, Converse, taught the red men some wholesome lessons, and to a certain extent restored peace and quiet, and returning population set in.

Peace could not long continue, however, for the savages too well saw their approaching doom. The building of houses, and work-shops, in short, civilization was the death knell to their idle, useless occupancy, and in their wild natures, they understood that relief could only come through the annihilation of the white race.

From 1698 to 1717, there were constant commotions, and at the latter date it is claimed there was not a white family living upon the land between the Sheepscot and Damariscotta rivers.

In 1719 population began again to return, and the waste places were again occupied. Michael Thomas, tenant of Christopher Tappan, reoccupied the Walter Phillips' plantation, and several families settled along the river, a Mr. Gray and many others, whose names I cannot give. As if they never would be peaceful, the Indians again in 1722 scourged all this region and many were killed, among them Mrs. Gray and six children were slain, near what is now known as the Farley farm, and Dr. Kenelum Winslow was captured, carried to Loud's Island and cruelly slain.

At this time, the Walter Phillips plantation was again reduced to desolation. In 1729 under Col. David Dunbar, the region was restored to peace and population began to flow in. In 1730 Vaughn came from Monhegan to Damariscotta Mills, and began extensive milling operations, and a village soon sprang up. From this date (1730) to the incorporation of the town by its present name, the struggle for population was constant and severe. Newcastle as a town by that name, was incorporated in 1753.

From the records now in the hands of the Town Clerk, I find that at a meeting held March 18, 1755, James Cargill, moderator,

John McNear was chosen clerk, and Kene-lum Winslow probably son of the Dr. who had been killed), Samuel Kennedy and William McClalland, were chosen selectmen. If there had been officers chosen for the preceding year, and doubtless there had been, the record does not give their names.

After the termination of the French and Indian war, and the memorable conquest of Quebec by the immortal Wolfe, which annihilated the power of France on this continent such of the New England settlements as had gained a foothold advanced in population, Newcastle was not sluggish in the race. The Sheepscot side took the lead in population; the farms there, including the Nichols tract, some three miles in length, situated in the middle of the town, were well adapted for cultivation and sometimes called "the garden of the East." Among the Sheepscot population, were families distinguished for patriotism, industry, and deeply imbued with the religious fervor of those days. The names of Cargill, Woodbridge, Kennedy, Cunningham, Murray, Nickels, Hodge, Waters and Chase, will readily occur to many of this audience. Their descendants remain to this day, though in some instances the family name has died out. The Nickelses were numerous and the largest land-holders in town, but not a single male descendant bearing their name now resides in Newcastle: The name of Cargill, for more than a century prominent in town affairs, has disappeared. Of the four families called Little represented by four brothers, James, Henry, Samuel and Alexander, residents on the east side of the river, each of whom had numerous children, not a male descendant bearing their name, survives in Newcastle.

The Cargils, Littles, and probably the Kennedys, Cunninghams, and some others, were of Scotch-Irish descent, a race which generally makes its mark wherever found. Conspicuous in this country, among the tough, wiry and strong-willed inheritors of North of Ireland blood, were Andrew Jackson, eminent in military and civil life, and George Clinton, for nearly a score of years Governor of the great State of New York,

and afterwards Vice President of the United States. Col. James Corgill was a good Indian fighter. Hating the Indian race most cordially, he did not always discriminate between friends and foes, and on an expedition to the Penobscot Bay, he shot Margaret a friendly squaw, which excited much indignation. He was arrested and brought before the Colonial Governor, at Boston. When asked why he had done so great a wrong, he shrewdly replied: "Your Honor should have marked them!" While at work alone in his saw mill on the mill brook, an Indian suddenly appeared, exclaiming, "Now Colonel, I have got you," but the latter, quick as a flash, gave the red man a back handed blow with the bar he held in his hand and sent him into the mill race below. Col. Cargill was frequently chosen selectman, moderator of town meetings, and representative to the legislature of Massachusetts, of which State, Maine, until 1820, was a portion, and called the District of Maine.

As was almost universally the case with those of Scotch-Irish descent, Col. Cargill was a Presbeterian of the strictest sect, and had a dread of innovations upon the creed of his order, or the mode of conducting its church services. So when the bass viol was first introduced in the singing choir at the Newcastle meeting house, he abruptly left the meeting. He objected to dancing, and when dancing assemblies were first introduced at the Myrick tavern, the venerable old man made his appearance in the ball-room to protest against, and call down the indignation of heaven upon, such an improper amusement as he considered it.

The young men had tact enough to appease his wrath, and the dance went on. The Rev. Kiah Bayley felt it to be his duty to preach a sermon against this amusement and to print it besides; but it was of no avail; the young people of that day, like their descendants of this, having taken a notion to dance, dance they would, and dance they did. Col. Cargill died in the early part of this century. During the greater part of his life he was probably the most prominent citizen of the town.

Benjamin Woodbridge, the ancestor of the Newcastle and Edgcomb families of that name, was a native of Newburyport, and a graduate of Harvard College. He purchased largely of real estate on the Sheepscot side and was an important man in town affairs. Samuel Nickels of English descent or "Squire Sam," as he was familiarly called, held the office of town clerk for about forty successive years, and was succeeded by Thomas Cunningham, who discharged the duties for many years. Capt. David Murray, grandfather of the late Col. Robert Murray, was one of the leading men of the town in his day and generation. In 1787 he was chosen a delegate to the famous Massachusetts Convention, which met in Boston in 1788, for the purpose of determining whether Massachusetts would ratify and approve the Federal Constitution which had been framed a short time before by the Federal Convention at Philadelphia. That important instrument was ratified by Massachusetts, but not without great pains-taking and shrewd management on the part of its friends, receiving but nineteen majority in a body composed of three hundred and fifty-five members, and only then, with an accompanying recommendation to the other States that certain amendments should be added, which in due time was accomplished.

The town meeting which selected Capt. Murray a delegate, also voted against the Constitution as it then stood, and he was instructed to vote against it, unless it could be amended. Notwithstanding the convention recommended amendments, he voted against it, which subjected him to some criticism.

During the period to which our attention is directed, as well as before and for many years subsequent, it was made obligatory upon the towns to provide through taxation of their citizens, for the stated preaching of the gospel, and it will be perceived from a perusal of the record, that this important subject attracted much of the attention of the people and occupied much of the time of their town meetings. The first meeting-house probably a rough affair, was located on the Sheepscot side. The next, erected in 1765, was started on a plan of 40x30 feet with 11

feet studding, and was built in the pasture of Kenelum Winslow, now belonging to Capt. Farley Hopkins, on the hill just north of the residence of Mr. Thaddeus Weeks, and westerly of the Barstow house where John Cusic resides. It stood near the highway. The acre of land on which it was built was also used for a burying ground and also for military exercises, and notwithstanding the sacredness of the spot, under the influence of military zeal, or Antigua rum, or both, was the scene of frequent contests, sometimes resulting in fistienffs, to determine who was the best man physically,

The town meetings were more often held at the meeting house at Sheepscot, but when held on the easterly side, after the erection of the meeting-house on Winslow's hill, were assembled there. The house was abandoned in 1796 and removed to a spot near where Mr. Artell Hall resides, where it was used as a barn; from there it was removed to near the Myrick tavern; and some dozen years afterwards removed back again and used as a barn, but finally went the way of old dilapidated buildings. The erection of houses for public worship and the hiring of clergymen, were fruitful subjects for discussion.

The erection of the meeting-house in 1795 appears to have answered the public wants for many years, its location being central and accomodating the majority of the families, who at that time belonged to one religious denomination. After serving its purpose as a meeting-house, it was reduced to one story and converted into a town house, for which purpose it is now used. In 1797 the Rev. Kiah Bayley, a native of Newburyport, and, like Mr. Woodbridge, a Harvard graduate, received a call from the town, after preaching on trial, and was settled for life, as was the custom in those times. He was a man of ability, but straight-laced in his opinions and severe in discipline. He exercised much influence, as did most of his profession at that time similarly settled.

It has been claimed for him, that he was as instrumental as anyone in the establishment of the Bangor Theological Seminary, and it is sometimes related as an instance of his zeal in behalf of that institution, that he

induced a very worthy citizen of the town of Boothbay, to make his will in favor of it. Dying some years after the will was made, and before his wife, it was found that she would be left without sufficient means of support, if its provisions were carried out. Her friends presented fictitious claims against the estate, sufficient to sweep it, of which she received the benefit, the Seminary coming out minus. Mr. Bayley according to the fashion of those days, looked sharply after the affairs of his people, temporal as well as spiritual. It has already been remarked that he preached against dancing. He considered it his duty also to preach upon political subjects, being himself a decided Federalist. After the declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812, on the occasion of a Fast Day, recommended by President Madison, he preached a rousing sermon in two parts, covering the forenoon and afternoon services. It was an able presentation of his side of the question, but gave considerable offence to those who differed from him in opinion. It was printed at Hallowell, and copies are probably now extant among some of the older families in Newcastle.

He has credited to him the appointment of a religious meeting on a week day, which would unavoidably interfere with a political meeting with which he did not sympathize. Occupying an important post, living at an exciting period, when the religious and political world was vibrating as to opinions and policy, it is not to be wondered at that while he dealt heavy blows right and left, he subjected himself to a fierce opposition. But then, as now, time worked its changes. Mr. Bayley had his day of influence and usefulness; the time had arrived when it was better for both sides that the connection between himself and the town should be dissolved, which was effected in 1824, the latter paying him such a sum as was agreed upon by himself and a committee of its citizens, and he released it from any further obligations. He had acquired considerable property, which his enemies said was an evidence of his worldliness, an objection frequently urged against him. He removed to Vermont where

he passed the remainder of his life, attaining to great age. He did not lose his interest in his former church and society. Being an ardent Abolitionist, through his correspondence he kept those who sympathized with him in opinion on the important subject of slavery, well warmed up on the question.

One who now hears me, recollects that on the occasion of a political meeting at Sheepscot in 1844, when it was discovered that Parson Bayley, through his letters to his old friends, was detaching some of the faithful from their usual political associations, Capt. T——L——, a leading, but plain-spoken citizen, exclaimed: "Well, Mr. Bayley always was an old Britisher!" The connection of Newcastle as a corporation, with religious affairs, was dissolved, when its contract with Mr. Bayley was cancelled by mutual consent. The Rev. Josiah Sewall Jr. succeeded him as pastor of the church, over which the former had presided for nearly thirty years. Mr. Sewall's society soon erected two meeting-houses, one at Sheepscot, now standing on Garrison hill, the other near the Doctor Myrick place, which is now Mr. Wyman's furniture warehouse, having been removed in 1849 after the erection of the brick edifice, a short time prior to which, the church organization itself was divided, making the 1st and 2nd Congregational churches. During the last 30 years the Methodist and Baptist denominations have largely increased in town.

About one hundred years ago, the youth of the town obtained their education, aside from what they received from the families, from some teacher hired by the town, and for the whole town. He probably went into the different neighborhoods. The first improvement upon this, was a teacher for the west side and another for the east. These facts with reference to educational facilities, indicate the great advance which has been reached in our day, as compared with the latter part of the last century.

Among the citizens residing on the easterly side of the town, about the time of the troubles which culminated in the Revolutionary war, were the Littles before mention-

ed, Tobias Glidden, Benjamin Barstow, Solomon Dunbar, Nathaniel Bryant, the first of that name, Robert Robinson, Major John Farley, Christopher Hopkins, Joseph Glidden, the Taylors, Husseys, Winslows, Joneses, Teagues and many others.

The towns bordering upon the Damariscotta River, were originally well wooded, particularly Newcastle. There was an abundance of white and red oak, as well as other varieties of hard woods. The white pine was found in equal, probably in greater proportions. It is safe to say that if the town of Newcastle was as well wooded to-day as 100 years since, the aggregate value of the property of her people would be double what it now is. But in all ages the forest gives way as population increases, and there is an increased cultivation of the soil. There has however, always been in new countries, a shameful waste of forest trees. The people of this country are beginning to realize this fact, and before many years elapse, will find it necessary to replenish by seeding or transplanting. The heavy growth of oak and other timber previously in this region, were, it is understood, the principal inducements for the ancestors of our shipbuilding families to migrate hither, some before, and others after the Revolutionary War.

The Bryants, Woodwards, Stetsons and Barstows, all from the South shore. The Days from Ipswich. The Gliddens and Hitchcocks from New Hampshire. These families with many others of a later date, in the same line of business, have contributed very much to make our village and the two towns what they are.

Nathaniel Bryant the 1st, came here before the Revolution and settled upon the farm where William H. Robinson resides, where he erected buildings and built a wharf the remains of which are now to be seen. He died in 1772. The present Nathaniel Bryant, is of the fourth generation, with the same christian name. Nathaniel Bryant the 2d, commenced his business career at the farm left by his father, removing afterwards to the Mills village, and to the head of Damariscotta pond.

Benjamin Barstow, like the first Bryant, was a ship carpenter. He resided on the farm where Mr. Alden B. White now resides. He was the father of Col. George Barstow, who built the house next north of the residence of Mr. Thaddens Weeks. Col. Barstow built a good many vessels for Salem merchants, in what is now Bryant's brick-yard.

Joseph Glidden, the ancestor of the numerous and enterprising Glidden family, and grandfather of the late Col. John Glidden, came here from New Hampshire, as early as 1750. His name appears in the town records of Newcastle soon after that time. He purchased what used to be known as the Glidden farm, containing one of the best tracts in town, embracing the mountain north of the Academy, and extending northeasterly over what is now Glidden street and the farm occupied by Dea. Charles Metcalf.

Early in this century, vessels were built on the Glidden farm, about seventy-five rods northeasterly from Mr. Metcalf's house, by some of the Glidden family. When ship building revived in 1824, as the county recovered from the effects of the war of 1812, and other unfavorable causes, Col. John Glidden, known personally to many of you, entered upon his long career as a ship builder, which gave a reputation to this river. Others of similar enterprise, soon after engaged in the same pursuit. Those were the palmy days of cotton carrying out of which were laid the foundation of many of the best fortunes in Maine. It is not proposed in this sketch to dwell particularly upon the men or events connected with the history of these towns, which belong to the present time. They are familiar to all. There is enough of interest connected with the past and but little known to the present generation.

Among the prominent citizens of seventy-five years ago, was Col. Paul Dodge, who served under Washington, in the war of the Revolution. He came here from Hamilton, Massachusetts, after peace, and reared a large family. Kenelum Winslow and his brothers once owned the Barstow farm and the farm next south of it, upon which Major

John Farley, resided. Winslow commanded the garrison, which stood just above and westerly of the ancient burying ground in Mr. Weeks field, near the house of Mr. Francis. A man by the name of Rackliffe, resided in the neighborhood and was frequently with Winslow at the garrison.

On one occasion, when they were absent and only three women in charge (one of them Mrs. Winslow a woman of nerve,) the Indians made their appearance and commenced an attack. In order to make the Indians think the garrison was not destitute of men, Mrs. Winslow would exclaim, "courage Kenelum fire away Rackliffe."

Among the revolutionary soldiers was Capt. Ephraim Taylor. He was made of the true blue fighting material. He enlisted at the age of 17 years, served through the entire war, being the first man, it is said, from the district of Maine, who was made an Ensign and carried a flag. He was at West Point at the execution of Major John Andre, Adjutant General of the British Army, arrested as a spy within the American lines.

Major John Farley of English descent, was an active man in town and State affairs. He was a tanner by trade, and a son of Gen. Michael Farley, of Ipswich, Mass., also a tanner. His wife, was Sarah Dennis of Ipswich, a sister of David Dennis, of Nobleboro, who died in Oct. 1843, aged 92. Squire Dennis, as he was called, came here before his brother-in-law, who removed here from Ipswich in 1772 or 1773, and was probably attracted, by the prospect of carrying on his trade to advantage, there being no tanner in the neighborhood, and hemlock bark being abundant. He first lived in a small house, the cellar of which is still very distinct on the side of the hill near the wall and directly west of the house occupied by Mr. John McMichael.

In 1780 he built the house in which Mrs. Turnbull resides, which is one of the oldest in town, being 96 years old. Major Farley, was of fine personal appearance, pleasant manners, and a social, kind hearted man. He lived well, kept open house and never

denied a poor man in need of the leather he manufactured. He was a Liberal in religion and politics. His traits of character and habits of life, made him a popular man, and the frequency with which he held office, would indicate that it was agreeable to him. He was town treasurer, thirty out of the forty years he lived in Newcastle. He was twice chosen county treasurer and fourteen times elected a representative to the Legislature of Massachusetts. He served in the State senate. He was elected a Presidential elector in 1804 when Massachusetts voted for Thomas Jefferson. He was appointed by the war department, to superintend the erection of the fort, on Narrow's Island, near the mouth of the Damariscotta river in 1804. He was the first Postmaster in Newcastle, appointed for the east side of the town, keeping the office at his house, the travel at that time passing that way. He continued Postmaster until his death in 1812, when Mr. John Glidden, the father of Capt. William T. Glidden was appointed. He was in Lovell and Wadsworth's expedition in 1779, for the capture of Castine (then called Bygaduce) the forces from Lincoln county, embarking at Boothbay. It is probable, that he was in Col. Cargill's regiment, who on that or some other occasion, said he meant to have that d—— Farley, cashiered. A Fourth of July Toast, written upon a blank leaf of Major Farley's ledger, will answer for this or any similar day. It was as follows: "Tight shoes, poor stomachs and empty pockets to the enemies of our republican institutions." Mr. Nathaniel Webb, of Boston, came to Newcastle shortly after the Revolutionary war, through all of which he served. He was father of Mr. Ebenezer Webb who was born in 1789, and died last year aged 86 years. He was grandfather of the Rev. Dr. Webb of Boston.

James Kavanagh and Mathew Cottrill, leaving Ireland poor boys, landed first at New Foundland; they next proceeded to Boston; thence to Round Pond in Bristol and from thence to this village, on the Damariscotta side about the year 1791,

building up a thriving export trade and accumulating property. In a few years Mr. Kavanagh, who was the father of the Governor Kavanagh, removed to the Mills village where in 1803 he erected the mansion now occupied by Miss Winnefred Kavanagh, which is much admired as a fine specimen of house architecture. Its architect was one Nicholas Cod an Englishman.

The Cottrill mansion, now owned by Capt. Lawrence, was built in 1807. Kavanagh and Cottrill being Catholics, they became the nucleus for the formation of the Catholic society, which worships at St. Patrick's chapel at the Mills village, which was erected in 1806, and dedicated by Bishop, afterwards Cardinal Chevereux. It was the first, or among the first Catholic churches established in Maine. Bishop Chevereux's missionary ground embraced the whole of New England. It was through his exertions that the Cathedral which formerly stood in Franklin St. Boston was erected, and in that city he was highly respected by all classes of people.

An exceedingly interesting sketch of Bishop Chevereux, from the pen of the late John H. Sheppard was published in the Seaside Oracle, about two years since. Visiting a friend in New York, just prior to embarking the last time for England, pointing to his small hand bag of clothes, he remarked that it contained all his worldly possessions.

The tavern house kept by Doctor Josiah Myrick, the first years in the century was a noted head quarter for travelers, who appreciated good fare and a good bed. In its best days, no establishment about here was kept in better condition. The old Damariscotta toll bridge deserves a slight notice on this centennial occasion. It was with difficulty the means could be obtained to bridge the river at this village. In those days the bridging of important streams was left to individual enterprise through acts of incorporation, granting the power to build and conferring the right to take toll. Population being scattered towns did not feel able to make such improvements, and they were

left to the public spirit of individuals in the locality especially interested. Under an act of the Massachusetts legislature of March 10th 1797, John Farley, Waterman Thomas, William McCobb, James Kavanagh and Mathew Cottrill, with their associates were empowered to erect a bridge over the Damariscotta river. They succeeded in accomplishing it and the bridge was opened for travel, probably in 1801. It was an event of almost as much importance to those then upon the stage of action, as the opening of the Knox & Lincoln railroad was to their descendants. It was an excuse for a good time. A procession was formed which marched to the music of a fife and drum to the Myrick tavern, whether to get "something to take," according to the fashion of that day does not satisfactorily appear, but it is not uncharitable to suppose that such was the object. The proprietors of the bridge paid for the fifeing. An old treasurer's book contains the charge of, "paid Kinsley Jones, six shillings for his son fifeing at the opening of the bridge." The increase of population and of business warranting a free bridge, in 1851 the old structure gave way to another which in its turn, has been replaced by the one which now connects the two villages.

The Lincoln Academy, the name by which it is designated in its charter, is almost an institution of the town of Newcastle, although when chartered it was, as its name indicates, intended to provide the advantages of an academical education for the whole county of Lincoln, then five times as large as it now is, there being perhaps at that time no other within its limits. The Board of Trustees named in its charter included citizens representing eight towns, among them Gen. Knox of Thomaston and Moses Carleton of New Milford, now Alna.

It was granted by the Massachusetts Legislature of 1801, of which Major Farley was a member. The 8th section of its charter provided "That if the said Trustees of the said Academy shall, within three years of the passing of this Act, furnish evidence to this court, that ~~lands~~ funds are secured to the use

funds

of said Academy by private donation or otherwise, to the amount of three thousand dollars, the said Trustees, shall then be entitled to a grant of half a township of land, from this Commonwealth, for the use and support of said Academy." It appears that the three thousand dollars was received by private subscription, in quite a number of towns in this part of the County of Lincoln. An academy building was erected near the dwelling house of the late, Richard Bailey, at the turn of the road, which then led towards Wiscasset. The grant of half a township of land was then made by the legislature, for which, soon afterwards, was substituted in lieu thereof, the grant of what was called the "gore," situate between the Plymouth and Waldo patents, embracing quite a portion of the territories of what now constitutes the towns of Washington and Somerville.

Parson Bayley had a good deal to do with the organization of the institution and its subsequent management so long as he remained in Newcastle, but not always to its advantage. He resided at the time in the house now occupied by Dea. John Glidden, and was anxious that its Academy building should be located where it was first erected, so as to be under his immediate supervision. Major Farley thought it should be on the Winslow hill where the meeting-house stood, which had been removed as before mentioned, considering it a more eligible site, being nearer the village, which was beginning to start into life, under the influence of traffic and ship-building. Mr. Bayley carried his point in that instance.

Unfortunately, the first secretary's books containing a record of the meetings of the trustees and another volume which contained the names of the earlier students, were lost in the great fire which nearly destroyed this village in 1845. It is believed that the Academy building was first opened in 1803, and in that the school was continued with varied success, until 1829, when the present Academy building, just then completed, was substituted, the first having been destroyed by fire in the winter of 1828. The older

portion of the present building was paid for out of private subscriptions which were liberally made, mainly by citizens of Newcastle, Damariscotta and Bristol. This mode of securing the new building was adopted so as not to impair the funds of the institution for maintaining the school. The present Academy was located where it stands, to accommodate the population as it was then situated, Damariscotta Mills at that time being almost equal to this village in numbers and business, besides furnishing a good many scholars.

There are some whom I address whose education was obtained, in part at least, at the first Academy building and many more who are familiar with the present. Out of the whole number of students who have graduated at the Lincoln Academy, and they are reckoned by thousands, she has representatives in every part of the country and in all pursuits of life. The lands comprising the Gore were sold as rapidly as practicable, and after the retirement of Mr. Bayley, who was treasurer, as well as secretary of the trustees for many years, the policy of converting the proceeds into interest paying securities was adopted. He was succeeded as treasurer by Mr. Ebenezer Farley, by whom the larger portion of the lands were disposed of and the proceeds funded. He was succeeded in the same office by Mr. Ebenezer D. Robinson, one of the most substantial and useful citizens Newcastle has ever had. Mr. Joseph Haines is its present treasurer, discharging his duties with intelligence and scrupulous fidelity.

The following is thought to be a reliable list of the preceptors or principals of the Academy, in the order of their service, with such information as is obtainable concerning them:

1. Daniel Haskell.
2. Nathan Sidney Smith Beeman, a Doctor of Divinity.
3. Harvey Talcot.
4. Edward Hollister.
5. Fiske, afterwards a college professor in Connecticut.
6. Daniel Morton.
7. Elijah Jones.

8. Samuel G. Clapp.
9. Bradeen.
10. Freeman Bradford. Deceased.
11. Augustus F. Lash. Deceased.
12. James Drummond, a distinguished clergyman. Deceased.
13. Joseph T. Huston,
14. Stephen H. Hayes, a clergyman in Massachusetts.
16. Benjamin F. Mitchell, head of a college in Tennessee.
17. A. B. Wiggin, principal of a high school, Westchester Co., N. Y.
18. G. Snow Newcomb, resides in Mass.
19. Henry M. Pierce, LL. D., recently president of Rutgers Female Institute, N. Y. City.
20. Larkin Duntun, master of Girls Normal School, Boston.
21. Charles L. Nichols.
22. A. P. Whittemore.
23. J. Manchester Haynes, engaged in business at Augusta, Me.
14. Granville M. Thurlow, last but not least.

Preceptress of Female Department, Miss Anna D. Reed, of Taunton, Mass., from 1846 to 1852.

Assistant lady teachers :

1. Miss C. A. Stockbridge. Married. Resides in Michigan.
2. Miss Lucy Wells.
3. Miss Anna O. Glidden. Deceased.
4. Miss Mary Page.
5. Miss Nellie L. Goodenow. Married. Resides in Boston.
6. Miss Emily D. Thurlow. Deceased.
7. Miss Amanda Weeks, Damariscotta, now Mrs. Bryant.
8. Miss Ada Webb.
9. Miss Mary E. Hilton.
10. Miss Emma A. Cook.
11. Miss E. O. Pratt, Fairfield, Me.
12. Miss Mary P. Chapman, Newcastle.

Normal Department in 1860, in pursuance of act of legislature, Cornelius Walker, Boston, deceased.

But little is known of the preceptors comprising the first nine, and down to the accession of Mr. Bradford. The tradition as to Mr. Beeman, the second on the list, is that he was a young man of ability, with plenty of temper and high-toned in his religion and politics. He was injudicious in the infliction of punishment upon a promising young lady of the school, a daughter of one of the Newcastle citizens of Scotch-Irish descent, from whom he barely escaped a caning. Dr.

Beeman became eminent as a divine, and was settled in a large town in the State of New York. He early preached anti-slavery sermons and it is recollected that some of the newspapers retorted by reminding him that he had married a southern lady whose property was in slaves of which he was having the benefit.

Others of the early preceptors have undoubtedly passed the bourne, whence no traveller returns. While the career of many of the others who are living is known to most of you, it is fitting that Mr. Thurlow, who now has charge of the institution should not be dismissed from your attention, by simply an allusion to his name, but, that one and all we should concede to him the distinction of being the most successful of all its preceptors, and tender to him our earnest hopes, that he may sustain in the future, so long as he continues a teacher, the reputation he now enjoys. Mr. Thurlow took charge of the Academy at its Spring term in 1863, with only 39 scholars; since then the average per term has been not far from 82 scholars. The Academy building and grounds were much enlarged in 1866, and the school now ranks among the first of its class, in the State of Maine. Owing to the establishment of High schools in some of the larger towns during the past 25 years, the supply of scholars is principally from this vicinity, and citizens of Newcastle and Damariscotta, may congratulate themselves, that they have the facilities of a good school in their midst, in which their children may obtain a good education without the risk and expense attendant upon sending them from home.

The future success of "The Lincoln Academy," depends, firstly, upon the maintenance of its funded property, as it cannot secure efficient teachers without an income; and secondly, in obtaining such, whatever their qualifications may be, whose purpose is to make teaching a profession. If I have dwelt too long upon "The Lincoln Academy" my apology is, the important relations it holds to the community, and the opportunity presented for offering the costless tribute

of simple justice, to some of the earlier trustees, who carefully guarded its property and devoted their best energies to its success.

The original book of record of Newcastle to which allusion has been made, is wonderfully well preserved, but it will not always last and remain legible; and as a matter of town pride, it would seem some means should be promptly taken, to transfer this valuable information into printed, or other form, where there would be less danger of its becoming extinct.

You have a town the soil of which has been occupied for more than two and a quarter centuries with a well kept record of nearly one hundred and twenty-five years. I can not to-day do your history even a shadow of justice, but I can recommend to the people of so noble an ancestry, with a record so illustrious, that they see to it that their history be prepared by some careful, well informed mind, ere it shall be too late to record even what now may be known. There are many circumstances, as well as individuals of the present time highly worthy of mention, but our purpose is to leave both untouched from want of time.

The story of Damariscotta as a town, is much more easily told. Originally a part of Nobleboro and Bristol, it was incorporated July 26, 1847, the first meeting for choice of officers being held, March 15th, 1848, when D. R. Clapp was chosen clerk; David Dennis, ~~David~~ T. Weeks, and Joseph T. Huston, Selectmen and Joshua Hilton, Treasurer.

The commencement of the occupation of the soil is parallel with that of Newcastle. It was, as already stated a part of the Pemaquid precinct, and contained in the purchase made by John Brown of New Harbor, from the Indian Samoset, July 15, 1625, probably the first conveyance of land ever made by an Indian to a white man. The price paid by Brown for what comprises Bristol and Damariscotta, was fifty beavers skins. The deed was recorded nearly one hundred years later, at Charlestown, Mass.

The first settlers of whom we have an

account, were John Brown, son of the man of the same name at New Harbor, who lived not far from where this building stands, and Robert Scott who lived on the east side of the river, opposite the oyster banks.

They settled contemporaneously with Taylor and Phillips, on the other side of the river, and were driven away by the Indians at the same time. What we have shown in relation to the fluctuations, of prosperity and hardships in Newcastle, were true of the inhabitants on this side as well. Sept. 9th, 1697 was fought the battle of Damariscotta, a sanguinary and bloody conflict, between the troops of Major March and the Indians. It was probably fought between Hall's point and McClure's landing, and was the closing scene in King William's war.

In 1722 the Huston family at Walpole was destroyed. The mother and daughter were slain, and the father carried away into captivity. This was at the same time that Mrs. Gray and children, and Dr. Winslow were killed. During the first hundred years, this region was three times occupied and three times depopulated, so that in 1727 it is said, between the Kennebec and St. George rivers, there were not more than one hundred and fifty families.

In 1729 a re-settlement of the country began, George the Second being upon the throne of England, sent out that most excellent soldier and accomplished officer, Col. ~~Daniel~~ Dunbar, with a commission from the Crown of England, as Surveyor General of the Kings woods, and Governor of Sagadahoc. Making his head quarters at Pemaquid, Col. D. with great skill and much credit set himself to work to bring about a reoccupancy of the country, and to restore the waste places. It is exceedingly difficult to fix the date when the permanent settlement began, but we have good reason to believe it was when Dunbar took command.

One of the very first permanent settlers, whose descendants now live in town, was Mr. Anthony Chapman, who built a log

house

Daniel

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house where Mrs. Samuel Metcalf now lives. He afterwards built a house, and lived upon the farm now owned by Mr. Ducan Chapman, and finally went to Back Meadow, and settled where Mr. John Sanborn resided, where he took up a large tract of land which was occupied later by his sons. Four nephews of Mr. Chapman, John, Israel, Johnathan and Nathaniel Chapman, came here some time afterwards. Nathaniel bought a tract of land of a Mr. Moulton, which Moulton had purchased of John Brown. His land comprised the principle site of the present village. He built the Tilden Hall house in 1754, which he afterwards sold to his brother Israel, and built the house long occupied by his son Israel, and now owned by Mr. John Moody. The Mrs. Rufus Miller house built by Mr. Church, the Reuben Chapman house built by Nathaniel Chapman's brother John, and the old Campbell house built by Mr. Stephen Hodgdon, are all more than one hundred years old.

Mr. Benjamin Day settled south of Nathaniel Chapman, and Stephen Hodgdon on the north side of his land, the three then owning all the territory in, above and below the present village. Soon after we find the names, Huston, Hussey, Jones, Miller, Church, Woodward, Cox, Hiscock and Knowlton appearing in town affairs.

In the Revolutionary war the inhabitants took an active part, and among the soldiers we find the names of Knowlton, Chamberlain, Day, Chapman (several), Huston, Hiscock, Church, Woodward, Cripps, Hodgdon, Miller, &c.

Col. William Jones and his son Robert, were also soldiers at that time. The former was also a representative several times to the Massachusetts legislature, being a member in 1788 when the question of ratifying the federal constitution was acted upon, and he like many others felt it his duty to vote against it as it then stood. In 1812 Col. Robert Day and Capt. Richard Hiscock were active soldiers as well as many others of this section. There was a company in this village of men not subject to military

duty, of which Mathew Cottrill was Captain, Nathaniel Bryant, Lieutenant, and James Kavanagh ensign.

Among the pioneers in ship building the great and prominent business of this region, was Samuel Woodward, who built upon the shore of the farm of the late Capt. John Woodward, Mr. Jones at the shore of the Jones farm, Mr. Church whose ship-yard was where the tannery of Mr. James Hussey now stands.

Abner Stetson, father of the present Hon. Abner Stetson who built at shore of the Stetson farm. Abner Stetson the 1st and William Metcalf, father of the Hon. B. D. Metcalf both came from Massachusetts in about 1790. Two families came from England to Massachusetts, one named Day the other Knight. Of this family was the Benjamin Day who settled south of Nathaniel Chapman. His wife was a daughter of the original Mr. Knight, thus Day and [K] night were reunited. Hon. B. D. Metcalf's mother was a child of the union. Mr. Daniel Hiscock built vessels on the shore of the farm now owned by the present Daniel Hitchcock, and further northward Benjamin Plummer also carried on the same business.

Later and among those who have deceased who followed this industry, were Joseph and Daniel Day, Col. Cyrus Cotter, and more recently J. G. Huston, Col. William Hitchcock, John Campbell, Nathaniel Clapp and Elbridge Norris, all of whom were worthy respected citizens and did much for the town in which they lived. We have with us to-day several who have long and successfully followed this branch of business. Among them Hon. Abner Stetson, Hon. B. D. Metcalf, Nathaniel Austin, D. W. Chapman, T. J. Merrill, Joel Huston, C. G. Merry on this side of the river, and Major Edwin Flye, Mr. A. S. Austin, Alexander Teague, Austin Hall, Capt. Addison Austin Eben Haggett, upon the Newcastle side, besides many others who have more recently taken up the business. Our highly esteemed citizen of Newcastle, Mr. George W. Tukey, who, to-day lies at the point of death, was

as you well know for many years an active member of the firm of William Hitchcock & Co. ship builders.

Following Kavanagh and Cottrill, in mercantile pursuits, were Mr. Stephen Coffin, who came here from Buxton, Me., Col. Joel Howe from who did an extensive business for years, Mr. Jennings and several others. Col. Jacob Harrington, Theron Harrington's father, for many years carried on the business of hat manufacturing. He was a highly respected citizen. Mr. Daniel T. Weeks kindly remembered and highly respected by us all, was for many years successfully engaged in the harness and livery business. Another profession, that of ship master, has been followed by a large number of our citizens on both sides the river, many of whom have been distinguished and successful.

The Methodist church was organized in 1833, and the old meeting house built near Abner Stetson's former residence, where it stood until 1842, when it was moved to the site of the present church. In 1853 the new Methodist house was erected. The Baptist church was organized in 1819, and the present meeting house built in 1841. Both these churches have an exceedingly interesting record. Like Newcastle you have a history worth perpetuating, but it cannot be placed before you in a few short minutes. Damariscotta was the name given to the region on both sides the river, by the Indians, and means, "A place of many fishes," or "A place where little fishes go." It has an unwritten history. It presents to us features and suppositions proving occupancy of which even tradition gives us no satisfactory account. Probably we are not only inhabitants of a soil, which was occupied at the beginning of a white settlement, in the commencement of the seventeenth century, but around and above this territory cluster signs, which have caused the wisest explorers and historians to wonder at what they beheld.

How little we know of the past ages, that have swept over this continent. From our ancestors as well as the record we are ac-

quainted with, that race of beings that our forefathers found here, the race which is now driven almost to the going down of the sun. The race whose savage natures made this region once to resound with the war-hoop, mingled with the groans and shrieks of innocent women and helpless children, that race which delighted in the lurid flames of burning dwellings, and received chief satisfaction from brutal treatment of a superior manhood, that race which clung so tenaciously to the soil we now occupy, and to obtain which cost the pioneer generations of hardship, toil and suffering; but what know we of the people who occupied this land before the red man? Beyond them all is mist, and we have not the vision with which to penetrate that period. But the mind will wonder nevertheless, and imagination will soar, and so we let them bask in the enchanting supposition, that long before the Indians, a race of people occupied these lands, a people who were acquainted with letters, a people who were highly cultivated and civilized, a people who were skilled in art and sciences, who had their churches, their school-houses, their ships, their work shops, their dwellings, a people who by their genius, enterprise and public spirit caused the water of your river which to-day flows with mighty power to no purpose whatever, save to lull to sleep at noon day the surrounding inhabitants; to drive the wheels of vast machinery where if nothing else was accomplished, we trust what corn the residents of this village consumed was ground, and not hauled to Damariscotta Mills as it is in this centennial year of 1876.

What of that people? Who were they and from whence did they come? How long possessed they this country, and by what scenes of war, massacre and blood shed were they swept away? This I hear you say, is but idle fancy and speculation, but who can say it is not a reality. There are many things told me in these days, which I find it much harder to believe, than that this land was in the ages beyond any traditional account so occupied, and that this very locality or near here, as the seat of a magnificent

empire.

Now my friends I will relieve your patience after a moment, in relation to the day we celebrate. American Independence was born one hundred years ago this very day. God grant it may stand one hundred years hence, and that during the next century our posterity may improve where we have failed, be wise where we have lacked wisdom, just, where we have been exacting, peaceful, where we have been warlike, virtuous, where we have been sinful, generous, where we have been selfish, charitable, where we have been wanting in charity, and may the next one hundred years find this land reunited, prosperous and happy people, loyal to God and their country, and every man striving to deal justly with his fellow beings.

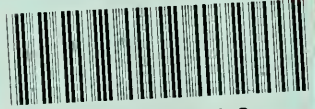
Finally if I have succeeded in impressing

upon your minds the fact that you have a history worthy of being perpetuated, my whole purpose will have been accomplished. In these few moments, I certainly could not hope to do more. I have been greatly aided by reference to Sewall's, "Ancient Dominions of Maine," Johnston's "Bristol, Bremen and Pemaquid," and am under many obligations for valuable assistance from many citizens, among them Mr. Albert Glidden, Mr. Duncan Chapman, Hon. B. D. Metcalf and most emphatically am I indebted to the Hon. E. W. Farley for all of which, my warmest thanks are thus publicly bestowed.

May you all live long and prosper, and one hundred years from to-day may our descendants gather here, and reap the blessings of something we may have accomplished for good while upon the stage of life.

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